

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

Owing to the prevailing horse maul, we have had no mail since Monday, until Wednesday evening after going to press. We condense most important news items up to latest date.

Votes of the Presidential Election.

The electoral college of New York met on the 9th, and cast the 35 votes for President for Grant and Wilson.

On the same day, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, also cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

On the same day, Maryland and Tennessee, voted for Hendricks, of Indiana for President and Brown for Vice President.

ATLANTA, December 4.—The electoral vote of this State was cast to-day, with the following result: For President—Gratz Brown, 6; Greeley, 3; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2. For Vice President—Gratz Brown, 5; A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, 5; N. P. Banks, 1.

JUDGE MERRIMON.—A number of the Conservative papers of the State are very much displeased at the election of Judge Merrimon to the Senate of the United States, particularly because he commanded the Radical vote, after it became apparent that said party could not elect their candidate, Pool. The Rads preferred Merrimon to Vance, we presume, on account of the Judge's more moderate political views. We are disposed to be somewhat charitable, and await the course Judge Merrimon will choose to pursue in the U. S. Senate.

On first page will be found a synopsis of the President's message and Treasurer's Report. Below will be found interesting items from Reports of other Heads of Departments, gleaned from the Y. Y. World.

Secretary Belknap places the total military estimates for the ensuing year at \$33,801,378.78, to which must be added the estimate of the Chief of Engineers for engineering purposes of \$16,639,821. This makes the total expenses of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, about fifty and a half millions of dollars.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy informs us that the United States Navy consists of 178 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns. For the maintenance of this force, the pay of the men to man vessels, and the support of the various navy-yards in which repairing and building is done—very vigorously just on the eye of an important election—more than \$23,000,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Mr. Postmaster-General Creswell says that his Department is far from self-supporting. Last year the deficit was \$2,000,000; this year it will be more than \$6,000,000. He vigorously defends his hobby of purchasing the telegraph lines now in existence, or building others in case the owners value them too highly, and using the telegraph as an adjunct of the Post office. His argument is lengthy and not very lucid. It adds nothing to the discussion, and the exhibit of the deficit in his Department will not be likely to lead our people to look with pleasure on a scheme which proposes to make it greater.

The principal heads of the report of the Secretary of the Interior are "Indian Affairs," "Patents," "Pensions," "Census," and "Geological Survey of the Territories." Mr. Delano gives a lengthy account of the policy pursued and to be pursued towards the red-skins. He claims that in the past it has accomplished great things. Of many of them he is presumably too modest to speak. For instance, the constant stealing of the live stock of the pale faces and the murder of the white men are passed over in silence. The overburdened taxpayer will be happy to hear that the Patent Office is self-supporting. The pension list is receiving constant additions. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were 232,229 pensioners on the rolls and \$7,156 claims still undischarged. More than \$30,000,000 will be required to meet these claims. In speaking of the census, Mr. Delano recommends that a law be passed authorizing the taking of a new census in 1875, to be published as a kind of centennial offering to our just pride over the wonderful progress of the century since the Declaration of Independence, which will have closed in 1876.

Mr. Greeley's Funeral.

The funeral obsequies of this distinguished gentleman is said to have been the grandest on record. Rev. Dr. Chapin's church was heavily draped. At the rear of the pulpit was a sheaf of wheat from Chappaqua, in the form of a crown, and suspended overhead a pen and an axe. Around the pulpit were innumerable offerings of flowers and wreaths. In front of the pulpit was a beautiful design in flowers with the words in the center, "It is done!"—on white ground, purple letters and green border. On a tablet to the left of the pulpit was a floral wreath bearing the letters "H. G." Then there were in flowers a plough from the Tribune office, a quill from the German Grange Club, a basket of flowers with the crown and cross from the Lincoln Club and floral offerings from the Lotus, Arcadian and other Clubs. Over the pulpit was an arch of flowers with the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth"; the paw of the deceased was covered with black, the place of Mr. Greeley being occupied by a harp with broken strings. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Chapin. The pall-bearers included Vice President Colfax, Secretary Boutwell, Wm. L. Garrison, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Charles Sumner, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. Banks, Thurlow Weed, Thomas Hooker, and the Tribune attaches. The flag on all the buildings and shipping were at half-mast. General Grant was in the funeral procession.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 4th, says the Sentinel, Mr. Grandy introduced a bill to incorporate the New York, Norfolk & Charleston Railroad Company.

Mr. Ellis, of Orange, a bill to authorize the North Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to consolidate with the Chesapeake and Potomac Ferry Company of South Carolina.

Several other bills were introduced. The proceedings of the House proper were devoid of interest.

The committee on Privileges and Elections reported that an investigation of the eligibility of Mr. Warlick, of Burke, to a seat in the House resulted favorably to that gentleman's claims.

We compile from the News:

In the Senate on the 5th, House resolution concerning the sale of the W. N. C. Railroad. To see if the said sale can be prevented consistently. Concurred in.

House bill making Hunting Creek in Yadkin county, a boundary line. Concurred in.

House bill making Yadkin river a lawful fence in the county of Davie. Referred.

Mr. Norwood, upon motion to refer so much of the Governor's message as refers to the State debt to the joint select committee upon this subject, made some remarks as to the various important measures that would come before the Legislature this session, and desired that the Assembly should act upon them without any partisan view. But not the least among these measures was the State debt which required the most careful consideration of that body. The motion had nothing to do with other portions of the message. This portion had been prepared in a statesmanlike manner and with great power and judgment. The speaker could not believe that in Gov. Caldwell's bosom there rested any partisan hatred; there might be sharpness, but he undoubtedly had the soul of a Carolinian.

The motion to refer was passed.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a resolution in favor of A. McQueen of Robeson county, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the said McQueen the reward offered for the Lowery outlaws captured by him. Referred.

The resolution in favor of "certain" Sheriffs, to pay the same for expenses already incurred in transmitting convicts to the penitentiary, was again considered, the amendment of Mr. Waring to pay only the Sheriffs and not the guard, being under consideration.

Mr. Merrimon warmly favored the original resolution.

Mr. Worth strongly opposed its passage, as the Treasury should not be emptied for this purpose. He wanted it defeated or referred to Finance Committee.

Discussion upon the original question was continued by Messrs. Flemming, Gidger, Norwood, Welch and Love in its favor, and by Messrs. Worth, Waring and others in opposition.

Mr. Worth moved that an additional assessment of three per cent. upon real estate, and one on the poll taxes be made for the purpose of meeting this proposed expenditure. Motion lost.

Mr. Waring's amendment was lost.

The original resolution passed its second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the resolution upon its third reading was lost.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the vote of the Senate ordering the printing of circulars concerning the centennial celebration of 1876 was recommended, and the motion to print lost.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the resolution to pay "certain" Sheriffs was put upon its third reading, and passed by 31 yeas and 7 nays.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company. Passed.

A bill to more effectually punish horse thieves, by long imprisonment and otherwise, was laid upon the table.

Bill to protect horses and mules from the prevailing epidemic, by prohibiting the sale and use of mules from passing into the State for 90 days, was laid upon the table.

House message to the effect that that body had adopted the same per diem laws as those of the sessions of 1870 and 1871, was considered, and, after opposition from Mr. Worth and others, was concurred in by a vote of 22 yeas and 15 nays.

House Resolution instructing the Joint Select Committee on constitutional reform to enquire into the propriety of amending article 5 sub section 6, of the constitution, as to allow the exemption from taxation therein named, in any kind of personal property—taken up and adopted.

Joint Resolution declaring cows, agricultural implements of farmers and mechanics, and to be classed as such in tax exemption. Postponed for two weeks.

Senate Resolution instructing the Principal Clerk of the Senate to communicate at once with the officers of the University, and ascertain the number of officers now being paid for their services. Passed.

The per diem was settled to remain unchanged. Agreed to adjourn on the 19th inst., until January 13th.

In the House, the resolution to instruct the Joint Select Committee on constitutional reform to inquire into the propriety of amending article 5, section 6, of the constitution so as to allow the exemption from taxation therein named in any kind of personal property was taken up and adopted.

The Senate resolution instructing the Principal Clerk of the Senate to communicate with the Trustees of the University, requesting a statement of the number of officers in payment of the University, together with the duties actually performed by such officers, was taken up and adopted.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Medical Association, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Nothing more of interest, except that the House fixed the per diem to remain as it is, \$5, and adjourn from the 19th inst., to the 13th of January.

In Senate, Dec. 6th, the Chair announced as Senate branch of the committee for the codification of the laws, Messrs. Love, Dunham and Grandy.

Bills were introduced requiring Clerks of Superior Courts to have their offices open Mondays from 9 to 4 o'clock, for the transaction of probate business.

Also requiring Constables to serve all processes within their districts, under penalties for failing to do so. Also to prevent frauds in making deeds of conveyance. All of which were referred.

Bill to incorporate the N. C. Life Insurance Company, passed.

A bill to allow persons to vote at other precincts than that of their own township, passed over informally, as the mover was absent.

A bill changing the time of holding the Superior Court of the county of Cabarrus

from the first Monday in June to the first Monday in July. Passed.

Nothing of special interest in the House.

The Sentinel says: In the Senate on Saturday the 7th, the question of a recess was definitely settled. The adjournment takes place on Thursday, the 19th instant, till Wednesday, January 13th.

The question of compelling proposed corporations to seek their powers under the general incorporation law was discussed at some length and resulted in a question bearing upon the matter being submitted to the Judiciary Committee for its report.

Proceedings generally uninteresting. Though the House did a very good day's work on Saturday, nothing of that importance deserving a special mention here transpired, save the adoption of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections which affirms the claim of Mr. Warlick, of Burke, to his seat. It will be remembered that a resolution, based upon reports that Mr. W. had not resided in Burke county twelve months preceding his election, was introduced and referred to the above mentioned committee.

Hard Times in the West.

The farmers of the West are now complaining of "hard times." Their crops are good it is true, but the prices are so low that it is almost impossible to raise any money. A correspondent writes as follows:

These are pinching times in the West. Think of the plight of the farmer who at the end of his season's work hauls his crops a dozen miles to market and then gets only a shilling a bushel for shell corn, and eight cents a bushel for oats! A whole load will not buy a pair of cowhide boots. But that is better than many farmers in Iowa are doing this fall. In such circumstances, of course, they realize less than the actual cost of production, and must find where they can the money to pay taxes, buy tools, and make improvements. And out this way, when the farmer shivers, every one else must button up his coat. Crops are large this year, and that is one of the sad things about it. It takes just as much work to handle a load of corn when it is fifteen cents a bushel as when it is fifty. Another trouble is the lack of transportation facilities to the seaboard. Corn which brings the farmer but 15 cents in Illinois sells in New York for 65 cents, the difference being mostly swallowed up in transportation charges.

And this is the truth. The transportation charges eat up the profits of the Western farmer. In this State it is different. When corn brings 65 cents in New York it will command from 50 to 55 cents here. We have the advantage of as good soil, a better climate and much cheaper transportation. And to the Northern and Eastern immigrant this is an important item to be considered.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—Wilson has resigned his place on the Military Committee.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present stringency of the money market, the propriety of providing for an additional issue of legal tender notes, and all matters connected therewith, and report by bill or otherwise at as early a day as practicable.

HOUSE.—Harris, of Virginia, introduced a bill paying for property destroyed during the rebellion by authority of the United States.

Moorey, of Louisiana, offered a resolution inquiring the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi, near the mouth to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico.

Adopted.

Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue, and transferring their duties to Collectors and Deputy Collectors.

Amendments were agreed to fixing the time for the bill to go into operation on the 1st of July, 1873, and requiring Collectors to give additional bonds for their new duties; when the bill was passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.—We have received the Report of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary of North Carolina, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1872, from which we extract the following statistics which will be of interest to the people.

There were confined in the Penitentiary, November 1st, 1871:

Convicts of both sexes and colors, Received during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1872.

Total number confined in the Penitentiary during the year of both sexes and colors.

Discharged by expiration of sentence.

Discharged by executive pardon.

Removed by death.

Escaped.

Transferred to Insane Asylum.

Total, who had not died since received.

Leaving in confinement Nov. 1st, 1872.

Stokes County.

The Danbury Reporter alluding to the late term of Stokes Superior Court, says:

"Judge Cloud presiding, who is a perfect terror to evil doers in this region. We know nothing of the Judge's legal learning, but learn there are few of his decisions reversed in the higher Courts. We think he is doing as much for the quiet and good order of society, as any Judge who has preceded him."

A. G. Sapp, was convicted of receiving a gold watch, knowing the same to have been stolen. Imprisoned in State Prison for three years.

Mr. McGill was fined \$100 for caning a darkey, in the court-room.

A number of assault and battery cases were disposed of.

Charles Dickens, in his American tour between December, 1867, and May, 1868, gave 76 readings to audiences averaging 1,500, the average net proceeds amounting to \$3,000, giving him a fortune of \$228,000 in what may be regarded as a simple holiday excursion of five months.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.

A Linger Death in a Life Boat—Starving Men, Driven Crazy, Jump into the Sea.

The steamship Morris, which arrived on Saturday, brought four more survivors of the ill-fated steamship Missouri. Mr. David Bond, formerly a resident of Rondout, gives the following story of their escape from the jaws of death.

When the boat touched the water there were at least thirty persons in her, many of whom were passengers. She was wrecked on the stormy day in some way, so that she could not be instantly freed. A heavy sea coming at this time, the plunged under and on emerging, but nine persons were left aboard. All the rest were washed off and drowned almost instantly. The plume freed the boat, and the ship, with one sail set, moved away from her. The sea had filled the boat to the edge, and in the excitement of the time no effort was made at once to bail her. After they had been somewhat calmed down some efforts were made to bail her. It was about this time that the other boat that got ashore came up to us; we asked them to take us aboard, but they refused to do so, and in spite of the readiness of Capt. Culmer to rescue us, they handed us a bucket and rowed away. Persons who were floating around on life preservers implored them to save them, but they turned a deaf ear to everything except the prompting of their own desire to escape. We set to work to bail out our boat as soon as they rowed away.

On taking an inventory of the boat's outfit, we found that we had four oars and a boat hook. We stayed around the ship until she went down, and then took in our oars and began the first night of suffering. All our efforts to bail the boat were unavailing, as every wave filled her again, so we had to sit waist-deep in water. The boat lay in the trough of the sea, with every wave breaking over us. We had to look our legs under the seat and clasp arms about each other's necks, as every sea threatened to wash us overboard. When morning broke the sea was still running mountain high. When the boat was lifted on the top of a wave every eye was strained to catch sight of a sail or land, but none was to be seen. It was still useless to try to bail the boat, but the oars were put out more to keep ourselves warm than to make any progress. The sea both in and out of the boat made rowing useless. We could not keep the oars in the rowlocks. The men by this time had grown careless, and there was no semblance of discipline. They bailed by fits and starts with too little unity to accomplish anything. Mark Anthony, the oiler, became crazed in the afternoon of this day.

The second night was like the first, only intensified by the complaints of the starving men and by the ravings of Anthony. When morning broke and no prospect of land or a sail could be made out the spirits of all fell completely. A shoal of sharks swam around the boat seeming to certain of their prey. The barber, William Stern, became crazy towards the afternoon. About dark he died, and a sea swept him off. Before morning Shen, the porter, and Mark Anthony jumped overboard in a fit of insane frenzy. It was on the morning of the fourth day that our hunger seemed to have left us. The tortures of thirst were so intensified as to be almost unendurable. McCurdon gave in to the sea. Thomas Egan, one of the five left alive on the morning of the fourth day, while deriving a splendid entertainment to which he was engaged, suddenly fell forward and died. He was thrown overboard and a shark took him before our eyes.

A Romance in Real Life.

During the past week, a bit of romance has occurred in the Children's Aid Society, of New York, which hardly seems to belong to this matter-of-fact age. The New York Times tells the touching story as follows:

A number of years ago, a young man of the society gave an account of a sad event in Brooklyn. A woman had been murdered by her drunken husband, and a kind lady of that city discovered three wretched little children weeping over the corpse, two boys and a girl. They were utterly friendless, after the arrest and imprisonment of the father. The two boys were brought to the new baby's lodging house, in New York, and the girl temporarily sheltered. At length the society sent the two lads to homes in the West, and the girl was adopted by a gentleman near the city. The latter never knew that her adopted father was not her own. The boys have now grown up and acquired property—one being a druggist and the other a farmer. They have been extremely anxious to communicate with their sister, and have been in correspondence with her guardian for some time. During the past week they revisited the city for the first time, very well-educated young men, in good circumstances. They visited the Girls' Lodging-house, the new boys', and other institutions of the society. The adopted father of their sister consented that they should see her in his office, provided they did not disclose their relationship, as she was only fifteen, and he wished her to suppose herself his daughter, so that her affection might not be weakened for a few years longer. She is to inherit his property. They felt the propriety of this, and had their interview with her last week, without discovering their relationship, and then returned, well satisfied, to the West.

Dreadful Disasters on Lake Superior.

Wholesale Destruction of Life and Property.

A despatch from Marquette, Mich., in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, gives a harrowing account of the most terrible disasters ever known on Lake Superior, involving the most fearful destruction of life and property. Two new barges which left Marquette in low of the steamer Dix were cut loose from the latter in a high sea, and foundered with all on board, the Dix narrowly escaping. The schooners Griswold and Brown are also lost, with all on board. The bark Golden Rule, after being nearly dashed to pieces, drifted ashore finally, with her captain and crew all badly frozen. A schooner, supposed to be the Middlesex, is ashore at Point au Pina, and the spars of an unknown vessel are seen off Gros Cap. The snow and ice in the canal is the feet thick, and whole fleets of vessels are either frozen in or disabed at the Sault and Mud Lake, Grand Island, and other places.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 26.—Joseph H. Cox, of the Arkansas, died of the small-pox to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Women in the Post-Office Department.

Postmaster-General Creswell has addressed the following letter to the Director General of the Post-Office.

"Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1872.—Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, in answer to the inquiries made in your letter of the 12th of September last, that the number of women now employed in the postal service of the United States is not large, and probably does not exceed seven hundred in all, their employment being restricted to the positions of postmistresses, clerks in local post-offices, and Clerks in the General Post-Office Department at Washington. The number of women holding the office of postmistress at local post-offices is about five hundred, out of a total of over thirty-two thousand local post-offices, and the number employed as clerks in local post-offices does not exceed one hundred. The number at present employed in the General Post-Office Department at Washington as transcribers, copyists, &c., is sixty-three out of a clerical force of three hundred and ten."

"The telegraph service in the United States is not now connected with the Post-Office Department, the respective lines of telegraph being owned and worked by private corporations, and therefore, I am unable to state what number of women are employed in that service."

"I have further to inform you, in answer to your inquiry on the subject, that the women employed in the postal service of the United States discharge the duties of their respective positions to the general acceptance of this Department and it is proper to state that there is a growing public sentiment in the United States favoring the employment of women in clerical and other minor positions in the civil service, the duties of which can be as appropriately and satisfactorily discharged by women as by men."

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General."

"To the Director-General of the Post, &c., &c., Berlin, Prussia."

An Important Decision—Hotel Proprietors and Restaurant Keepers to be the Judges of their Customers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the criminal Court yesterday, Judge MacArthur delivered a decision in the case of Sebastian Aman, a Restaurant proprietor of this city. The case was an appeal from the Police Court, where Aman had been fined one hundred dollars and costs for refusing to wait on a colored man named Foote, and some of his friends. Aman gave the necessary security, and appealed against the decision. Judge MacArthur yesterday, after reviewing all the circumstances in the case and the law bearing thereon, said that the proprietor of a Hotel or Restaurant was the proper judge of who should have either refreshments or lodgings in his house, and no one could dispute his authority in that matter. In conclusion, he gave judgment in favor of Aman, which dismisses the case from the Court. In a similar case of Frederick Freund, a *no* *pro* was entered.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Attorney General has decided, in answer to a communication from the Postmaster General, that the post-office officers have no right to open or detain letters or other matters transmitted through the post-office though they may know that such contains obscene matter. The Attorney General adds that Postmasters have no more authority to open letters other than those directed to themselves than any other citizen of the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglas, with the ex-commissioner, Mr. Rollins, Supervisor, S. Fulton, Totten and others appeared this morning before the Ways and Means Committee, warmly pressing the new bill of the Commissioner for the abolition of the whole system of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and imposing the duties of these officers on the Collectors and Deputy Collectors. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, was also present on the same business. The indications are that the bill in substance, will be reported by the committee, and will be passed by the House.

JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD IMPROVERISHED.

It is stated that a gentleman recently arrived from Paris says that the notorious Josephine Mansfield appeared in that city some weeks ago. She had about \$37,000 in money. This she deposited in the banking house of Bowles. When the failure of that house was announced she wrung her hands and declared that she was ruined. It is not probable that she will recover a cent of her money.

There are, according to the census of 1870, 800 persons in Tennessee who are totally blind. At present there are only about forty-five persons in the School at Nashville, and a portion of these are provided with lodgings outside of the buildings used by the institution. More than double that number are seeking admission. A new building is proposed.

The Boston Coliseum cost \$250,000, and was sold at auction for \$10,000, and the big drum, whose cost was \$3,500, changed ownership at the same time for the ignominious sum of \$32 50. Much has been written at various times about the vanity of human affairs, but we have not seen a finer illustration of the commonplace truth than this for many a day.

The whipping-post is in full blast in Delaware. One Prettyfoot Cooley, a light mulatto, for stealing, "stood one hour in the pillory, and was whipped sixty lashes." So says the National Republican.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Tribune editorially states that the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley are unwilling, under any circumstances, that the plan of a subscription for their benefit should be adhered to, but they will not object to any testimonial to the memory of their father. It is proposed to build a printer's monument to Mr. Greeley.

The revenue in the Richmond (Va.) District, in a million dollars per month.

The revenue from the manufacture of Spanish cigars at Key West (Fla.), is about ten thousand dollars per month.

The Internal Revenue Collections for the month of November, amounted to \$261,235 20.

REMOVAL.—Judge Nelson of the Supreme Court, has resigned, and Ward Hunt, of New York, has been appointed in his place.

STATE ITEMS.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Executive Committee.

The State Agricultural Executive Committee met last night in the Parlor of the Yarbrough House. Present of the Committee: President, T. M. Holt and Vice-President, K. P. Battle, Jno. G. Williams, Capt. A. B. Andrews, Dr. G. W. Blackall, Col. J. J. Young, W. G. Upchurch, T. F. Lea, W. A. Blount, and W. F. Askew. A committee on the sale of the old Fair Grounds, consisting of Dr. Blackall, John G. Williams and Col. J. J. Young, were instructed to divide up the sixteen acres into lots and sell them immediately to work the building committee may proceed to work and get the new grounds and buildings in readiness. The necessary funds are raised to pay all the outstanding indebtedness of the Society, and liberal views were expressed by the different members of the Committee in regard to the proposed improvement of the new grounds purchased one and a quarter miles west of the city, near the Chatham and North Carolina Railroad. We understand these grounds are well located and that the railroad track will penetrate them. We have reason to believe from the interest manifested by the committee that efficient funds will be raised among our liberal citizens to erect such buildings as will ensure comfort to visitors of our annual exhibitions and reflect credit upon both Raleigh and the State. It is to be hoped there is enough public spirit and city and State pride to stimulate the friends of the Society generally to aid in the construction of buildings unexcelled in artistic beauty and convenience by any in the South.—Era.

We omitted to give the name of Jordan Stone, one of the worthy proprietors of the News, who was present as one of the Committee.

The Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, elected at the recent election in North Carolina, met in Raleigh on Tuesday. Hon. S. F. Phillips having accepted the office of Solicitor-General of the Treasury since the election, tendered his resignation as an Elector for the State at large, when James H. Harris was elected to fill the vacancy.

The College met in the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and cast the vote of North Carolina for Grant and Wilson.

J. B. Neathery, Esq., of this city, was appointed Secretary to the College, and W. B. Glenn, Esq., of Yadkin county, was selected as messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

A white man named William Teal, a native of Rutherford county, North Carolina, died on the steamship Wyandotte last evening just as she made fast to the wharf. Teal was one of the Ku-Klux prisoners convicted at Raleigh more than a year ago, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. He was recently pardoned by the President on account of his physical condition—he being in the last stage of consumption—and his devoted wife had gone on for him and brought him thus far on his way home when death put an end to his sufferings. He was 28 years old, and leaves a widow and three small children in very necessitous circumstances.—Norfolk Journal, 3d.

Gov. Caldwell on Thursday last appointed Judge Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice R. P. Dick, resigned. Judge Settle was elected to the Supreme Court Bench in 1868, which office he held until his resignation in the Spring of 1871.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of this State, now in session in Raleigh says the News, has resolved to convert St. John's College building, located near a State Orphan Asylum. They give to the State the building for that purpose, and a donation in money, and request the Legislature to aid in the matter.

A dead horse in the woods, whose remains were attached to a sulky, was found the other day near Wilson. The sulky was identified as the property of Dr. Moore that had been stolen from him a month before.

The Charlotte Democrat says: "We saw last week a new machine for gathering clover seed, wheat, &c., without cutting the stalk, or very little of it. It is the invention of Rev. D. R. Bruton, Methodist Minister at Concord during the past year, who has had it patented. The machine will be invaluable to those who raise clover seed for market."

TAXES.—W. T. Blackall, the Durham Tobaccoist, we learn from the Era, has paid taxes to the Government since the first of January, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

The Masonic Temple to be built in Raleigh will probably be begun early in the Spring, and will cost one hundred thousand dollars.

John Word, of Milton, the oldest dancing master in the United States, is teaching a school in Tarboro. He is past seventy, and can still hop as light as a feather.

Judge Cloud will hold special terms of Superior Court in Halifax county on the 21st of January, 1873, and Northampton on the 13th of the same month.

Poetry.
Example.
BY JOHN KEENE.
We scatter seeds with careless hand,
And dream we shall see them more;
But for a thousand years,
Their fruit appears,
In woods that mar the land,
Or healthful store.
The deeds we do, the words we say—
Into still air they seem to fleet,
We count them ever past;
But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet!
I charge thee by the years gone by,
For the love's sake of brethren dear,
Keep thou the one true way,
In work and play,
Lest in that world their cry
Of woe thou hear.

Humorous.

Sallie's Bedtime.

A father, not very far from here, read in a paper the other morning that the Uti-ca girls who want their beaux to go home the same night they call, pull a string at the proper hour which reverses a picture, on the back of which appears the words, "ten o'clock is my bedtime."

This father, who has a daughter given to late hours when a certain youth sits up and helps her keep them, thought he would try this Uti-ca plan, so he wrote in large characters, on the back of a huge portrait of George Washington, this inscription:—"Ten o'clock is Sallie's bedtime."

Then he arranged the picture so that when he attached a string to the frame he could reverse it from his bedchamber. But when Sallie entered the room an hour later, her pathetic eye was outraged by observing the portrait of George hanging slightly out of plum, so to speak, and in adjusting it her father's little game was revealed in all its subtle ingenuity.

Sallie was not a Uti-ca girl, however, so she just went to work and neatly effaced the figure "0" leaving the 1 standing solitary and upright—which, you will observe, made a few hours difference in her bedtime. That night as usual, Sallie received a visit from her young man—which her front name was Henry—and her parental attachment to his string G. W.'s portrait, and retired to his downy couch.

About 10 o'clock, while Henry and Sallie were deeply absorbed in some knotty problem, with their heads so contiguous that you couldn't insert a piece of tissue paper between them, the father of his Country suddenly turned his face to the wall, as if he was ashamed to gaze upon such doings. Henry, with a sudden start, glanced at the picture, and saw the handwriting on the wall, as it were, which read:—"10 o'clock is Sallie's bedtime." Then Henry looked at Sallie with an interrogation in his eye, which was dispelled by the fair maid murmuring, "It's all right."—Henry said, of course, it was all right—that he had long known 10 o'clock was her bedtime, and he thought it was plenty late enough for a young girl to be out of bed; but what business, he said, had George Washington to be flopping about in that way? Then Sallie explained—and the twain resumed work on the problem, Henry putting his arms around Sallie to prevent her falling off the chair.

Meanwhile, the old man was listening for the front door to open, and his would-be son-in-law's footsteps pattering over the pavement, with the toes of his boots pointing from the house. These sounds not falling upon his ears, and thinking maybe the old thing didn't work right, he gave the string another pull, and George W. again faced the audience. Then he listened; but he heard no footsteps—nothing but a peculiar sound, something resembling the popping of champagne corks.

Then he grew cross and gave the string another jerk, causing G. W. to turn about with violent suddenness, just as if he was dreadfully out of humor, too.

And still all is quiet below—except that popping sound.

Then the string was pulled again—and again—and again—indicating that the old fellow was just ready to explode with rage. And for fully fifteen minutes did he have the portrait of the man, who could not tell a lie, turning excited flip-flops and things on the wall, like a bewitched gymnast, until he fell asleep exhausted—Sallie's father fell asleep, not the portrait.

Henry kissed Sallie good-night at 1 o'clock, A. M., remarking, as he did so, that it would seem like a long, long, weary year ere he would see her again—because, you know, he didn't expect to see her again until the evening of that day.

The next morning her father examined that portrait, and when he fully understood the situation, he was pained. He shed a silent tear, detached the string, sponged out the inscription, and walked away with the weight of 55 years on his shoulders, that being his age. He says a girl that will go back on her father that way would just as lief as not disgrace her parents by marrying a Congressman.—B. Dadd, in *Norristown Herald*.

A HANDSOME young Yankee peddler made love to a buxom widow of Pennsylvania, but accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. "The want of means to set up a retail store is one of them," he replied. They parted, and the widow sent the peddler ample means. When they met again the peddler had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have a wife already," cried the peddler.

THE QUESTION SETTLER.—A Georgia colored lyceum discussed the question, "Which is the most useful—paper or gunpowder?" The debate was closed by a disputant, who spoke as follows:—"Mr. President: 'Spice was a bar out at door, and you was to go far and shake do paper at him, you'd see what do bar would do. But you shoot a brasses at him and mark the result. I call for do question.' The President forthwith decided in favor of powder."

An earnest young lover at Jersey City one night last week resolved to surprise his sweetheart by hitting her as soon as she presented herself at the doorway after his knocking. He found out, soon after applying treatment, that he had hit intended sweetheart in his arms instead.

LIST OF LETTERS.
PRESIDENTIAL IN THE PEN OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C.

THE QUESTION SETTLER.—A Georgia colored lyceum discussed the question, "Which is the most useful—paper or gunpowder?" The debate was closed by a disputant, who spoke as follows:—"Mr. President: 'Spice was a bar out at door, and you was to go far and shake do paper at him, you'd see what do bar would do. But you shoot a brasses at him and mark the result. I call for do question.' The President forthwith decided in favor of powder."

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